SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO ĐĂK LĂK **KHẢO SÁT CHẤT LƯỢNG HỌC SINH GIỎI**

 **TRƯỜNG THPT NGÔ GIA TỰ**  **Môn : Tiếng Anh - Lần thứ nhất**

Thời gian làm bài : 180 phút (không kể thời gian phát đề)

 *Năm học : 2019 – 2020*

Họ và tên thí sinh : …………………………………………….

Lớp : …………….. SBD : ……………………..

**A. MULTIPLE CHOICE. (40 PTS)**

**I. PHONOLOGY (5 PTS)**

**Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.**

1. A. markedly B. supposedly C. confusedly D. wickedly
2. A. commercial B. victim C. significant D. economy
3. A. plays B. says C. lays D. stays
4. A. personal B. interview C. interrupt D. difference
5. A. catastrophe B. serotine C. gelatinize D. cuisine

**Choose the word which is stressed differently from the other three.**

1. A. enterprise B. prevention C. fertilize D. implement
2. A. accompany B. comfortable C. interview D. dynamism
3. A. effectiveness B. satisfaction C. accountancy D. appropriate
4. A. secure B. oblige C. vacant D. equip
5. A. representative B. characteristic C. technological D. punctuality

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**II. WORD CHOICE (5 PTS)**

**Choose the best options to complete each of the following sentences.**

1. He says he isn’t afraid of risking his own …………… in the mission and he won’t give it up.

A. neck B. ears C. head D. mind

2. We have to …………… the hard time hoping that things will change for the better in the future.

A. maintain B. endure C. persist D. outlive

3. Seldom does she refuse to do her friends a good …………… , but on that occasion she was too busy to pay attention to other people’s problems.

A. assistance B. turn C. aid D. backing

4. Betty says she cannot stand looking at the rat, …………… touching it.

A. even so B. let alone C. what if D. as far as

5. Beyond all …………… , it was Alice who gave away our secrets.

A. fail B. conclusion C. dispute D. contradiction

6. They said I’d be on …… for the first two or three weeks as they want to find out about my skills.

A. testing B. examination C. inspection D. probation

7. Pasta in its various forms is the …………… diet in Italy.

A. common B. staple C. usual D. obvious

8. “What did you talk about?” – “Oh, …………… .”

A. pins and needles B. here and there C. this and that D. leaps and bounds

9. The …………… of the project has been suspended because of the inadequate financing.

A. implementation B. establishment C. installation D. exploration

10. The …………… man refused to give his son a single cent to start his own business.

A. miserly B. meager C. economical D. frugal

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**III. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES (5 PTS)**

**Choose the word which best completes each sentence.**

1. I know you didn’t want to upset me but I’d sooner you …………… the whole truth yesterday.

A. could have told B. told C. have told D. had told

2. …………… him in York during your holiday, please give him my number.

A. Were you to meet B. Had you not met C. Having met D. Should you meet

3. The scientists …………… the festival of Ramadan, but they were too busy with their research in the laboratory.

A. would have liked to commemorate B. would have loved to have observed

C. would prefer to have obeyed D. would sooner have celebrated

4. I haven’t got the time to do my own work, …………… help you with yours.

A. not counting B. let alone C. apart from D. leaving aside

5. A new generation of performers, v those who by now had become a household name, honed their skilled before following the same path onto television.

A. no less talented than B. along with talented as

C. together with talented as D. having been more talented than

6. I gave my last Mars bar to Jake, because he was feeling hungry; …………… , he likes them far more than I can do.

A. besides B. whereas C. nonetheless D. hence

7. My mother always told me that I shouldn’t judge people …………… . The way they look says nothing about their character.

A. by their appearance B. with their outlook C. through appearance D. by their face

8.Owning and living in a freestanding house is still a goal of young adults, ……… earlier generations.

A. as did B. as it was of C. like that of D. so have

9. …………… , we can take another road.

A. If need be B. When it may C. We might as well D. Come what must

10. They turned down the proposal …………… that it didn’t fulfill their requirement.

A. by reason B. on the grounds C. as a cause D. allowing

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**IV. PHRASAL VERBS AND PREPOSITIONS. (5 PTS)**

**Choose the most suitable preposition or phrasal verb which best completes the sentence.**

1. Before you finish this project, check ……………. your supervisor for further instruction.

A. on B. on with C. back with D. up

2. While looking for my nail clipper, I came …………… a knife that I thought I had lost.

A. at B. with C. up D. across

3. It’s difficult to …………… luxuries when you’re used to having them.

A. cut down on B. cut down at C. cut off on D. cut down into

4. Government should …………… international laws against terrorism.

A. bring up B. bring about C. bring in D. bring back

5. “Can you read that sign?” – “Just a minute. Let me …………… my glasses.”

A. put off B. put on C. put with D. put away

6. Confidently he answered one question after another …………… everyone’s satisfaction.

A. for B. in C. with D. to

7. His success can be put …………… his cleverness and good luck.

A. up to B. down to C. forward D. on

8. The small boat drifted helplessly …………… the mercy of the wind and waves.

A. in B. with C. to D. at

9. A corporation might write a debt …………… if it looks uncollectible.

A. away B. out C. over D. off

10. The tennis player wore his elbow …………… from many years of playing.

A. off B. out C. up D. away

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**V. READING PASSAGE 1 (5 PTS)**

**Read the text below and choose the best answer to each question.**

 Learning means acquiring knowledge or developing the ability to perform new behaviors. It is common to think of learning as something that takes place in school, but much of human learning occurs outside the classroom, and people continue to learn throughout their lives.

 Even before they enter school, young children learn to walk, to talk, and to use their hands to manipulate toys, food, and other objects. They use all of their senses to learn about the sights, sounds, tastes, and smell in their environments. They learn how to interact with their parents, siblings, friends, and other people important to their world. When they enter school, children learn basic academic subjects such as reading, writing, and mathematics. They also continue to learn a great deal outside the classroom. They learn which behaviors are likely to be rewarded and which are likely to be punished. They learn social skills for interacting with other children. After they finish school, people must learn to adapt to the many major changes that affect their lives, such as getting married, raising children, and finding and keeping a job.

 Because learning continues throughout our lives and affects almost everything we do, the study of learning is important in many different fields. Teachers need to understand the best ways to educate children. Psychologists, social workers, criminologists, and other human-service workers need to understand how certain experiences change people’s behaviors. Employers, politicians, and advertisers make use of the principles of learning to influence the behavior of workers, voters, and consumers.

 Learning is closely related to memory, which is the storage of information in the brain. Psychologists who study memory are interested in how the brain stores knowledge, where this storage takes place, and how the brain later **retrieves** knowledge when we need it. In contrast, psychologists who study learning are more interested in behavior and how behavior changes as a result of a person’s experiences.

 There are many forms of learning, ranging from simple to complex. Simple forms of learning involve a single stimulus. A *stimulus* is anything perceptible to the senses, such as a sight, sound, smell, touch, or taste. In a form of learning known as classical conditioning, people learn to associate two stimuli that occur in sequence, such as lightning followed by thunder. In operant conditioning, people learn by forming an association between a behavior and its consequences (reward or punishment). People and animals can also learn by observation – that is, by watching others perform behaviors. More complex forms of learning in clued learning languages, concepts, and motor skills.

1. According to the passage, which of the following is learning in broad view comprised of ?

A. Knowledge acquisition and ability development B. Acquisition of academic knowledge

C. Acquisition of social and behavioral skills D. knowledge acquisition outside the classroom

2. According to the passage, what are children NOT usually taught outside the classroom?

A. interpersonal communication B. life skills

C. literacy and calculation D. right from wrong

3. Getting married, raising children, and finding and keeping a job are mentioned in paragraph 2 as examples of …………….. .

A. the changes to which people have to orient themselves

B. the situations in which people cannot teach themselves

C. the areas of learning which affect people’s lives

D. the ways people’s lives are influenced by education

4. Which of the following can be inferred about the learning process from the passage?

A. It becomes less challenging and complicated when people grow older.

B. It plays a crucial part in improving the learner’s motivation in school.

C. It takes place more frequently in real life than in academic institutions.

D. It is more interesting and effective in school than that in life.

5. According to the passage, the study of learning is important in many fields due to …………… .

A. the influence of various behaviours in the learning process

B. the great influence of the on-going learning process

C. the exploration of the best teaching methods

D. the need for certain experiences in various areas

6. It can be inferred from the passage that social workers, employers, and politicians concern themselves with the study of learning because they need to …………… .

A. thoroughly understand the behaviors of the objects of their interests

B. understand how a stimulus relates to the senses of the objects of their interest

C. change the behaviours of the objects of their interest towards learning

D. make the objects of their interest more aware of the importance of learning

7. The word “:**retrieves**” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to …………….. .

A. generates B. creates C. gains D. recovers

8. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

A. Psychologists studying memory are concerned with the brain’s storage of knowledge.

B. Psychologists are all interested in memory as much as behaviours.

C. Psychologists studying learning are interested in human behaviours.

D. Psychologists studying memory are concerned with how the stored knowledge is used.

9. According to the passage, the stimulus in simple forms of learning …………… .

A. is created by the senses B. is associated with natural phenomena

C. makes associations between behaviours D. bears relation to perception

10. The passage mainly discusses ………….. .

A. general principles of learning B. application of learning principles to formal education

C. simple forms of learning D. practical examples of learning inside the classroom

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**VI. READING PASSAGE 2 (5 PTS)**

**Read the text below and choose the best answer to each question.**

 An air pollution is defined as a compound added directly or indirectly by humans to the atmosphere in such quantities as to affect humans, animals, vegetation, or materials adversely. Air pollution requires a very flexible definition that permits continuous change. When the first air pollution laws were established in England in the fourteenth century, air pollutants were limited to compounds that could be seen or smelled – a far cry from the extensive list of harmful substances known today. As technology has developed and knowledge of the health aspects of various chemicals has increased, the list of air pollutants has lengthened. In the future, even water vapor might be considered an air pollutant under certain conditions.

 Many of the more important air pollutants, such as sulfur oxides, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen oxides are found in nature. As the Earth developed, the concentration of these pollutants was altered by various chemical reactions; they became components in biogeochemical cycles. **These** serve as an air purification scheme by allowing the compounds to move from the air to the water or soil. On a global basis, nature’s output of these compounds dwarfs that resulting from human activities.

 However, human production usually occurs in a **localized** area, such as a city. In such a region, human output may be dominant and may temporarily overload the natural purification scheme of the cycles. The result is an increased concentration of noxious chemicals in the air. The concentrations at which the adverse effects appear will be greater than the concentrations that the pollutants would have in the absence of human activities. The actual concentration need not be large for a substance to be a pollutant; in fact, the numerical value tells us little until we know how much of an increase this represents over the concentration that would occur naturally in the area.

 For example, sulfur dioxide has detectable health effects at 0.08 parts per million (p.p.m), which is about 400 times its natural level. Carbon monoxide, however, has a natural level of 0.1 p.p.m and is not usually a pollutant until its level reaches 15 p.p.m.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. The economic impact of air pollution.

B. What constitutes an air pollution.

C. How much harm air pollutants can cause.

D. The effects of compounds added to the atmosphere.

2. The word “**adversely**” in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to ……………… .

A. negatively B. quickly C. admittedly D. considerably

3. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that ……………… .

A. water vapor is an air pollutant in localized areas.

B. most air pollutants today can be seen or smelled

C. The definition of air pollution will continue to change

D. A substance becomes an air pollutant only in cities

4. The word “These” in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to ……………… .

A. the various chemical reactions B. The pollutants from the developing Earth

C. The compounds moved to the water or soil D. The components in biogeochemical cycles

5. For which of the following reasons can natural pollutants play an important role in controlling air pollution?

A. They function as a part of a purification process.

B. They occur in greater quantities than other pollutants.

C. They are less harmful to living beings than other pollutants.

D. They have existed since the earth developed.

6. According to the passage, human-generated air pollution in localized regions ……………… .

A. can be dwarfed by nature’s output of pollutants

B. can overwhelm the natural system that removes pollutants

C. will damage areas outside of the localized regions

D. will react harmfully with natural pollutants

7. The word “**localized**” in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to ……………… .

A. specified B. circled C. surrounded D. encircled

8. According to the passage, the numerical value of the concentration level of a substance is only useful if ……………… .

A. the other substances in the area are known B. it is in the localized area

C. the natural level is also known D. it can be calculated quickly

9. The word “ **detectable**” in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to ……………… .

A. beneficial B. special C. measurable D. separable

10. Which of the following is the best supported by the passage?

A. To effectively control pollution, local government should regularly review their air pollution laws.

B. One of the most important steps in preserving natural lands is to better enforce air pollution law.

C. Scientists should be consulted in order to establish uniform limits for all air pollutants.

D. Human activities have been effective in reducing air pollution.

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**VII. GUIDED CLOZE 1 (5 PTS)**

**Read the text below and decide which answer best fits each space.**

**Becoming a translator**

 The role of the translator in enabling literature to pass beyond its natural frontiers is receiving growing recognition. In view of the general increase in this (1) ……..…… , it is not surprising that many people with literary interests and a knowledge of languages should think of adopting translating as a full- or part-time (2) ……..…… . Some advice may usefully be given to such would-be translators.

 The first difficult the beginner will (3) ……..…… is the unwillingness of publishers to entrust a translator to anyone who has not already (4) ……..……a reputation for sound work. The least publishers will demand before commissioning a translator is a fairly lengthy specimen of the applicant’s work, even if unpublished. Perhaps the best way the would-be translator can begin is to select some books of the type which he or she feels competent and (5) ……..…… to translate, translate a substantial section of the book and then submit the book and the translation to a (6) ……..…… publisher. If he or she is extremely lucky, this may (7) ……..…… in a commission to translate the book. More (8) ……..…… , however, publishers will (9) ……..…… the book as such but if they are favorable impressed by the translation, they may very possibly commission some other book of a (10) ……..…… nature which they already have in mind.

1. A. field B. category C. ground D. class
2. A. work B. employment C. occupation D. line
3. A. encounter B. involve C. reveal D. introduce
4. A. formed B. set C. founded D. established
5. A. eager B. nervous C. agitated D. excited
6. A. fit B. right C. convenient D. suitable
7. A. finish B. result C. lead D. effect
8. A. surely B. certainly C. probably D. expectedly
9. A. reject B. exclude C. object D. disapprove
10. A. common B. same C. joint D. similar

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**VIII. GUIDED CLOZE 2 (5 PTS)**

**Read the text below and decide which answer best fits each space.**

**Nature’s Clocks**

 Our biological clocks govern almost every aspect of our lives. Our sensitivity to stimuli (1) ……..…… over the course of the day, and our ability to perform certain functions is subject to fluctuations. Consequently, there is a(n) (2) ……..…… time for tasks such as making decisions : around the middle of the day. Anything that demands physical co-ordination, on the other hand, is best attempted in the early evening. What is (3) ……..…… , there is s dramatic drop in performance if these activities are (4) ……..…… out at other time. The risk of accident in a factory, for example, is 20% higher during the night (5) ……..…… .

 Primitive humans lived their lives in tune with the daily cycle of light and dark. Today we are (6) ……..…… convinced that we can impose schedules on our lives at will. Sooner or later, however, we pay a (7) ……..……for ignoring our natural clocks by (8) ……..…… several time zones. People suffering from jet lag can take several days to adjust to new time zones, and have a reduced ability to make decisions, which is a worrying thought, as serious errors of judgement can be made. And this may be just the (9) ……..…… of the iceberg. An increasing (10) ……..…… of people suffer rom seasonal affective disorder (SAD), a form of depression that can be triggered by living in artificial conditions. SAD can be serious, and sufferers may even need to take antidepressant drugs.

1. A. modifies B. ranges C. varies D. wavers
2. A. peak B. summit C. maximum D. optimum
3. A. more B. else C. different D. up
4. A. made B. carried C. done D. performed
5. A. labour B. work C. shift D. duty
6. A. powerfully B. firmly C. steadily D. highly
7. A. price B. fine C. fee D. cost
8. A. landing B. penetrating C. crossing D. travelling
9. A. peak B. pinnacle C. top D. tip
10. A. amount B. quantity C. number D. proportion.

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**B. WRITTEN TEST (70 PTS)**

I. CLOZE TEST: **Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only *ONE WORD* for each space.**

**OPEN CLOZE 1. (10 PTS)**

**The Sahara marathon**

 One of the most amazing marathon races in the world is the Marathon of the Sands. It (1) ……………… place every April in the Sahara Desert in the south of Morocco, a part of the world where temperatures can reach fifty degrees centigrade. The standard length of a marathon is 42.5 kilometres but (2) ………………… one is 240 kilometres long and takes seven days to complete. It began in 1986 and now attracts about two hundred runners, the majority of (3) ………………… ages range from seventeen to forty-seven. About half of (4) ……………………… come from France and the rest from all over the world. From Britain it costs £2,500 to enter, which includes return air fares. The race is rapidly (5) …………………… more and more popular despite or perhaps because of the harsh conditions that runners must endure. They have to carry food and (6) …………………… else they need for seven days in a rucksack weighing no more than twelve kilograms. In (7) ……………………… to this, they are given a liter and a half of water every ten kilometres. Incredibly, nearly (8) ……………………… the runners finish the course. One man, Ibrahim El Joual, took part in every race from 1986 to 2004. Runners do suffer terrible physical hardships. Sometimes they lose toenails and skin peels (9) ……………………… their feet. However, doctors are always on hand to deal with minor injuries and to make (10) ………………………… that runners do not push themselves too far.

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| **6.** | **7.** | **8.** | **9.** | **10.** |

**OPEN CLOZE 2. (10 PTS)**

**Enjoy the benefits of stress !**

 Are you looking forward to another busy week? You should be, according to some experts. They argue that the (1) …………..….… encountered in our daily lives is not only good for us, but essential to survival. They say that the response to stress, which creates a chemical called adrenalin, helps the mind and body to act quickly in emergencies. Animals and human (2) ……………..… use it to meet the hostile conditions which exist on the planet.

 The pressures of everyday life are undeniable, but many experts consider the current strategies we use to deal (3) …………..……… them to be inadequate and often dangerous. They believe that instead of trying to manage our response to stress by (4) …………..………of drugs or relaxation techniques, we must actually exploit stress. Apparently, research shows that people who create conditions of stress for (5) …………..……… by doing exciting and risky sports or looking for challenges, cope much better with life’s problems. Activities of this type (6)…………..……… been shown to create a lot of emotion; people may actually cry or feel extremely uncomfortable. But there is a point (7) …………..……… which they realize they have succeeded and know that it was a positive experience. This is because we learn through challenge and difficulty. That’s (8) …………..……… we get our wisdom. Few of us, unfortunately, understand this act. For example, many people believe they (9) …………..……… from stress at work, and take time off as a result. Yet it has been found in some companies that by (10) …………..……… the healthiest people are those with the most responsibility. So next, time you’re in a stressful situation, just remember that it will be a positive learning experience and could also benefit your health.

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**II. WORD FORMATION (20 PTS)**

**PART 1: Complete each sentence, using the correct form of the word in parentheses.**

1. The unresponsive audience made the lecturer somewhat ……………………………….. . What a shame ! (HEART)
2. She’s quite an ……………………………….. ! (EYE)
3. His family suffered from his ……………………………….. . (expend)
4. The ……………………………….. staff consists of ten experienced journalists. (edit)
5. This leads to more pressure being put on the ……………………………….. public transport system. (adequate)
6. Switzerland is a ……………………………….. country. (mountain)
7. The nineteenth century faith in the power of science is now very ………………………….. . (question)
8. A person with an ……………………………….. complex can be very disagreeable. (inferior)
9. There was loud ……………………………….. as the clown fell off the ladder. (laugh)
10. Although he is now middle-aged, he still looks quite …………………………….. . (youth)

**ANSWERS:**

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| **1.** | **2.** | **3.** | **4.** | **5.** |
| **6.** | **7.** | **8.** | **9.** | **10.** |

**PART 2: Complete the passage with appropriate forms of the words given in the box.**

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|  REPEAT SUCCEED EXPECT BASIC CAPABLE SIMPLE EFFECT SURVIVE AFFORD REGARD |

 In recent decades, many inventors have come up with revolutionary new products that have promised to change the way we live. Some, like mobile phones and laptop computers, have certainly done that, but the majority have completely failed to live up to everybody’s (1) ………………………… and have quickly been forgotten. So what went wrong? (2) ………………………… , there are four tests that any new invention must pass to ensure its (3) ………………………… .

 First of all, is there sufficient consumer demand? If nobody wants the product, then no matter how brilliant the idea behind it, it’s not going to take off. Secondly, commercial (4) ………………………… is always very much related to how (5) ………………………… the product is. The costlier it is initially, the less likely it is to become a big seller, (6) ………………………… of how interesting and desirable it might seem.

 (7) ………………………… is another important element. After all, if a product is so complex that non-technical salespeople are (8) ………………………… of explaining how it works and what it can do for potential customers, then it will be hard to sell.

 Finally, any new gadget or domestic appliance needs to be both reliable and (9) ………………………… . If it doesn’t do what the salesperson claims, and do so (10) ………………………… over a period of time for its users, then word will soon get round and nobody else will buy it.

**ANSWERS:**

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| **6.** | **7.** | **8.** | **9** | **10.** |

**III. ERROR CORRECTION (10 PTS)**

**The following passage contains 10 errors. Identify and correct them. Write your answers in the space provided below the passage.**

 As we feel tired at bed-time, it is natural to assume that we sleep because we are tired. The point seems so obviously that hardly anyone has ever sought to question it. Nevertheless, we must ask “tired of what?” People certainly feel tired in the end of a hard day’s manual work, but it is also true that office workers feel equally tired when bed-time come. Even invalids, confined to beds or wheelchairs, become tired as the evening wears on. Moreover, the manual workers will still feel tired even after an evening spent relaxing in front of the television or read a book, activities which ought to have a refreshing effect. There is no proof connection between physical exertion and the need for sleep. People want to sleep, however little exercises they have had. Nor is the desire for sleep relating to mental fatigue. In fact, sleep comes more slowly to people who have had an intellectual stimulating day, just because their minds are still full in thought when they retire. Ironically, one way of sending someone to sleep is to put him or her into boring situation where the intellectual effort is minimal.

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**IV. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION. (20PTS)**

**Rewrite the following sentences using the words given.**

1. I can’t imagine myself ever singing in public.

I would

1. If ever a student dared to ask a question, the professor would sigh wearily

In the

1. Why not try hang-gliding, it’s really great !

Why not have a

1. We couldn’t relax until all the guest had gone home.

Only

1. When I met my long-lost brother, I was puzzled about what to say. (**LOSS**)

1. I daren’t turn on the television because the baby might wake up. (**FEAR**)

1. Could you watch my bag while I’m away, please? (**EYE**)

1. The best solution was thought by John. **(CAME**)

1. The writer’s writing style contrasted sharply with his spoken language. (**CONTRAST**)

1. We should waste no words talking to that stubborn guy. (**BREATH**)

*----- The end ! -----*

SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO ĐĂK LĂK **KHẢO SÁT CHẤT LƯỢNG HỌC SINH GIỎI**

 **TRƯỜNG THPT NGÔ GIA TỰ**  **Môn : Tiếng Anh - Lần thứ nhất**

 *Năm học : 2019 - 2020*

**HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM**

**A. MULTIPLE CHOICE. (40 PTS)**

**I. PHONOLOGY (5 PTS) (0,5m/sent)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Answers: | 1. C
 | 1. A
 | 1. B
 | 1. A
 | 1. A
 | 1. B
 | 1. A
 | 1. B
 | 1. C
 | 1. B
 |

**II. WORD CHOICE (5 PTS) (0,5m/sent)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Answers: | 1. A
 | 1. B
 | 1. B
 | 1. B
 | 1. C
 | 1. D
 | 1. B
 | 1. C
 | 1. A
 | 1. A
 |

**III. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES (5 PTS) (0,5m/sent)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Answers: | 1. D
 | 1. D
 | 1. B
 | 1. B
 | 1. A
 | 1. A
 | 1. A
 | 1. B
 | 1. A
 | 1. B
 |

**IV. PHRASAL VERBS AND PREPOSITIONS. (5 PTS) (0,5m/sent)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Answers: | 1. C
 | 1. D
 | 1. D
 | 1. C
 | 1. B
 | 1. D
 | 1. B
 | 1. D
 | 1. D
 | 1. B
 |

**V. READING PASSAGE 1 (5 PTS) (0,5m/sent)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Answers: | 1. A
 | 1. C
 | 1. A
 | 1. C
 | 1. B
 | 1. A
 | 1. D
 | 1. B
 | 1. D
 | 1. A
 |

**VI. READING PASSAGE 2 (5 PTS) (0,5m/sent)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Answers: | 1. B
 | 1. A
 | 1. C
 | 1. D
 | 1. A
 | 1. B
 | 1. A
 | 1. C
 | 1. C
 | 1. D
 |

**VII. GUIDED CLOZE 1 (5 PTS) (0,5m/sent)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Answers: | 1. A
 | 1. C
 | 1. A
 | 1. D
 | 1. A
 | 1. D
 | 1. B
 | 1. C
 | 1. A
 | 1. D
 |

**VIII. GUIDED CLOZE 2 (5 PTS) (0,5m/sent)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Answers: | 1. C
 | 1. D
 | 1. A
 | 1. B
 | 1. C
 | 1. B
 | 1. A
 | 1. C
 | 1. D
 | 1. C
 |

**B. WRITTEN TEST (70 PTS)**

I. CLOZE TEST:

**OPEN CLOZE 1. (10 PTS) (1m/sent)**

**Answers:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. takes | 2. this | 3. whose | 4. them | 5. coming/ getting |
| 6.everything/ anything/whatever | 7. addition | 8. all | 9. on/off/from | 10. sure |

**OPEN CLOZE 2. (10 PTS) (1m/sent)**

**Answers:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. stress | 2. beings | 3. with | 4. means | 5. themselves |
| 6. have | 7. at | 8. how/ where | 9. suffer | 10. far |

**II. WORD FORMATION (20 PTS)**

**PART 1: Complete each sentence, using the correct form of the word in parentheses. (1m/sent)**

**Answers:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. disheartened | 2. eyeful | 3.over-expenditure | 4. editorial | 5. inadequate |
| 6. mountainous | 7. questionable | 8. inferiority | 9. laugher | 10. young |

**PART 2: Complete the passage with appropriate forms of the words given in the box. (1m/sent)**

**Answers:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. expectations | 2. Basically | 3. survival | 4. success | 5. affordable |
| 6. regardless | 7. simplicity | 8. incapable | 9. effective | 10. repeatedly |

**III. ERROR CORRECTION (10 PTS) (1m/sent)**

**Answers:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sentences**  | **Mistakes** | **Correction**  | **Sentences**  | **Mistakes**  | **Correction**  |
| 1. **Line 2**
 | *obviously* | **obvious** | 6**. Line 8** | *exercises* | **exercise** |
| 1. **Line 3**
 | *in*  | **at** | 7**. Line 9** | *relating* | **related** |
| 1. **Line 4**
 | *come* | **comes** | 8**. Line 10**  | *intellectual*  | **intellectually** |
| 1. **Line 6**
 | *read*  | **reading** | 9**. Line 10**  | *in*  |  **of** |
| 1. **Line 7**
 | *proof*  | **proven** | 10**. Line 11** | *boring situation* | **a boring situation** |

**IV. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION. (20PTS) (1m/sent)**

**Answers*:***

1. I would never sing in public.
2. In the event of a student daring to ask a question, the professor would sigh wearily.

In the event that a student dared to ask a question, the professor would sigh wearily.

1. Why not have a go at hang-gliding, it’s really great.
2. Only when/after all the guests had gone home, could we relax.
3. ***When I met my long-lost brother, I was at a loss for words.***
4. ***I daren’t turn on the television for fear of waking up the baby.***
5. ***Could you keep an/your eye on my bag while I’m away, please?***
6. ***John came up with the best solution***
7. ***There was a sharp contrast between the writer’s writing style and his spoken language.***
8. ***We should save our breath by not talking to that stubborn guy.***